JALAPA, March 1, 1849. The Progress of the California Emigrants-Advice to Those Going through Mexico-Riley, the De-

West, I seize a leisure moment to give, through your columns, a few words of advice to such as contemplate taking the route through Mexico to California. I was one of a company of one hundred and forty-one, called the Manhattan California Overland Association, which left New York on the 31st of January, in the bark Marah, for Vera Cruz, where we arrived after a passage of twenty-tour days. We found at this place the prices of every thing much beyond our expectation. A mule, fit for service, cannot be bought for less than sixty dollars, and very scarce at that. Horses were promised us at thirty-two dollars, if we would wait several days for them to be sent for. But we soon found there was no dependence to be placed on anybody or anything in Vera Cruz. Our association dissolved, and reorganized themselves into parties of from ten to thirty each. I attached myself to one of the former number. We soon found, for even our small party, it would be impossible to get mules enough at a reasonable rate, and so determined to get just enough to take on our baggage, and then foot it to this place, where we heard mules and horses were cheaper. Another party, rather than buy mules, centracted to have their baggage and themselves taken to Mexico in twelve days for twenty-five dollars.

We left Vera Cruz on Sunday last, and arrived here yesterday. The road lies through a most desolate and God-forsaken country. The weather is very warm; water to be had only every six or eight miles, and eatables very scarce, very poor, and very high. We have laid out in the open air every night, and walked every step of the way. We have met with no accident, and arrived in good health and spirits. We have here bought horses at twenty-five dollars each, and saddles and bridles at six dollars each.

I will now give a few words of advice to emigrants who take this route to California.

I Place no dependence upon the faith of associations. No large body of men can be kept together for any length of time. They will quarret and break up in three days from the time of starting.

2. Be careful when l your columns, a few words of advice to such as contemplate taking the route through Mexico to

ciations. No large body of men can be kept together for any length of time. They will quarrel and break up in three days from the time of starting.

2. Be careful when leaving New York for Vera Cruz, to provide a good cook, and ample conveniences for cooking. For not doing this, our party have suffered immensely, and wasted hundreds of dollars worth of provisions.

3. Do not take with you over twenty-five pounds weight of baggage. It is more trouble than it is worth, and many things can be bought cheaper here than in New York. Captain Hatton's party, who are ten days in advance of us, have sold off tons of luggage, and our party will dispose of probably one-half of theirs.

4. After getting your outfit, and paying your passage to Vera Cruz, take at least \$150. This should be either in Mexican coin or in United States gold pieces. On Mexican doubloons, and on U. States eagles, a profit of about five per cent can be made; but on the gold coin of the South American States there is a boss of \$1.70 on a doubloon; they bring here only \$14. American ten cent pieces fetch here only nine-cents.

This is a pleasant little city. The weather is not too hot to be uncomfortable. The gardens are full of beautiful trees, in full bloom; orange and lime trees are to be seen everywhere. One of the first acquaintances I made here, was the noted Riley, who deserted from our army, and commanded the party of American deserters at the battle of Charubusco, where they were taken and most of them shot. He escaped, it will be recollected, on account of his having deserted before the war was declared; but he was branded in the face, and I believe whipped. He is very unreserved in relating the facts of his history, and professed to be a great friend to the Americans. He is now a colonel in the Mexican service, and says he is worth \$18,000. He is overy unreserved in relating the facts of his history, and professed to be a preat friend to the Americans. He is now a colonel in the Mexican service, and says he is worth \$18,000. He is over the

The Indianspolis, (in.) State Scatinel of the 21st inst., publishes the following letter from General Lane:—

carry the timber along with them by planting and cultivating groves sufficient for farming and other purposes. From such a beautiful soil the growth will be rapid.

For graning purposes, the country is the finest in the world, (er at least that I have ever seen.) Any number of cattle, sheep and goats, can be reared, and at less expense than in any other section of our country. Corn, wheat, cats, fruits and vegetables, generally, can be grown in great abundance, it being only necessary to ditch in as many acres as may be proper or convenient. Break up the ground and plant or sow, and a plentiful harvest is certain to be realised. Within sixty miles of this place I met with a Frenchman, whe presented me with half a bushel of fine irish potatoes, large and well flavored. This crop was his first experiment, and it has proved entirely successful; the yield has been abundant. Wheat succeeds better here than in the States.

Two things only are wanting to develope the value of this beautiful and interesting portion of our comarty; for it is the most healthy region in the world.—You will seldom hear of any one being sick in these extensive plains, and as there is no local cause of disease, the country must always continue to be healthy; these done, the people will de the balance.—The first is the establishment of a line of estiements from the Council Grove, to be under the care of the government for the first year or two, at a distance of not more than a hundred miles apart, to extend to the settlements of Now Mexico; with such an arrangement, permanent inprovements would soon be made, and an abundance of everything necessary for subdistance would soon be plenty and cheap; and, furthermore, with such an arrangement, the whole road would soon be settled. The next is the establishment of a territorial government. From the enactment of good laws, and their faithful administration, security and protection would be a necessary consequence. The country around and adjacent to Sants Fe is mountainous, and the faithful administr

none; they are a timid, shy animal, and keep beyond gunshot.

Lieut. Hawkins, who commands the escort, is a good officer and has conducted the march well; and Doctor Hayden, our surgaon, is a very ciever fellow; so we have everything at hand to make the trip pleasant. The boys who came with me from Evansy ille-Gavitt Echols, Wright, and Gregory, and also my son—are all well, and geling on to Oaggon.

We shall resume our march in a few—say two days. Our short stay here has been made exceedingly agreeable by the kind, hospitable treatment we have received from the officers stationed at this place. Capt. Brent, the quanter master, has renfered us every assistance in his power, by fernishing us additional animals, forage, and other chings for our future journey.

More Gold News. — From the Sandwick Islands papers by the Tar, which arrived at this port yesterday from Honolulo, whence she sailed on the 10th of November. The Tsat has a full and valuable freight—among the rest, a consignment of real California gold dust, 100,000 dollars worth.

The Polymena of the 4th of November gives the fellowing summary of the news of the previous week:—

week :"Since our last only a few incidents of interest have

ing about the time the sloop inft for California, and it in the street of the stand of personal transported that it is a standard to the standard of the stand

Movements for California

Massachusetts.

The ship Mayflower, Captain Randall, cleared at New Bedford on the 26th inst. for California, with the following passengers:

The members of the New Bedford and California Joint Stock Mining and Trading Company, vis:—George Randall, Jonathan B. Meader, Alexander Hathaway, Dr. Jno. Henry Drinker, Chas. H. Randall, Michael McLaughin, Ebenser C. Clark, Lleyd Brocks, George Fletcher, Daniel Sullivan, Thomas Buchanan, of New Bedford; George R. Deane, William Merribew, Joshus Grinnell, Hardy Hitch, Dr. Esra Thompson, Asron S. Taylor, of Fairhaven; Wm. B. Hichs, Albert Scabury, Frederick Gifford, Isaac Howland, Jas. Manchester, Bradford Coggeshall, Geo. B. Macomber, Jas. Bassett, R. C. Hichs, Lewis Albert, Israel Washburn, John H. Washburn, Leander Brightman, Charles Allen, Chas. Ball, Edward S. Gifford, of Westport; Edward F. Stonej George Fleree, of Boston; D. K. Ritchie, of Needhan; Henry Jenkins, of Barnstable; James F. Dexter, Freeman B. Howes, James Smellee, Robert C. Randall, jr, of Rochester; Thomas B. Meader, Nantucket; Isaac S. Chadwick, Dartmouth; Wm. S. Church, Little Compton; Thomas Stead, Jas. P. Mantor, Henry C. Jehnson, Wm. J. Pierce, of Providence, R. I.; Wm. Lindley, Downingtown, Fa.; Seth K. Leach, Harrisburg, Fa.; McPhereon Barnitt, Vork, Fa.; Saml, Warren, Brocklyn, Ct.; James H. Whaley, Mentville, Ct.; Oliver Allea, Norwich, Ct., Josiah Doe, Vassalboro, Me.; John A. Rhoades, Robt S. Williams, Josiah Cresby, Waterville, Me.; Joseph Huse, Newburyport, Me.; Robert C. Randall—Total, 60.

Me.; Robert C. Randall—Total, 60.

WISCONSON.

The Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 10th inst., says:

—Two more "California wagons" left our city yesterday, the one belonging to Mr. Jennings, of teast Troy, the other to Mr. C. Nunn, of this city.

Mr. Nunn takes with him his wife, brother and father; the latter, eighty years old. They go by land to Galena, thence down the Mississippi to St.

Louis, where they intend to lay in their supply of previsions, and then push for independence and the Plains. For the information of California emigrants, we may add that a letter has been received from Mr. Joseph Ludington, who left here some weeks since for El Dorado, stating that supplies of all kinds can be purchased at St. Louis on the most favorable terms

plies of all kinds can be purchased at St. Louis on the most favorable terms

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 16th instant, says:—Four mining companies arrived this morning on the steamer Bay State, from Cincinnati, envous for California. The California Mining and Trading Company of Cincinnati consists of sixty members, who carry with them litteen tons of merchandise and ten wagens; the California Miners and Traders of Cincinnati number four members, and they have with them three tons of goods, one wagon, and five mules; the California Traders of Lockland, Chio, number eight members, and have with them four tons of goods and two wagons; the Honey-Creek and White County Miners number eleven members. They intend leaving shortly to Independence, designing to cross the Plains.—Captain Switt's company of miners, consisting of foity-seven members, and possessing eighty-eight head of cattle and horses, arrived last evening, on the steamer Belle Creole, from a place in Tenessee. This company will proceed shortly to California by the way of the South Pass.

The following from the Washington National.

see. This company will proceed shortly to California by the way of the South Pass.

FIRE ARMS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following, from the Washington National Whig of the 27th inst., is a letter of reply to one asking the terms for supplying emigrants with arms by the government:—

Orderance Office,

Washington, March 12, 1840.

John Pawler, Eaq., City or New York:—

Sin:—I reply to your letter to the Secretary of War of the 9th inst., I have to state that the resolution to which you refer, provides for supplying each person about to emigrate to Oregon, California or New Mexico, with sufficient arms and ammunition for his own armament and equipment, on his paying the cost thereof; provided that the Secretary of War is satisfied (by affidavit from each applicant) that he really and bons fide intends to emigrate, and wants the arms for such use; and provided, also, that the arms applied for are in possession of the government, and can be sold without destrinent to the public interest. On complying with there terms, and stating definitely what arms are wanted, an order will be given to supply an applicant at coet price. The evidence of intention to emigrate and application for arms, should be sent to the Secretary of War, and the place of delivery desired by the explicant should be stated. Musketa, rifles, or horseman's pistols can be supplied, but there are none of Colt's pistols available for the purpose.?

Respectfully, your obedient reevant.

G. TALCOTE, Cel, Granance.

dent, but had waited, or should wait, before repeating his call, for a period of some relaxation of the President's business. The reply to this was courteous; and if Gen. Scott did not again call, it was because, as the Secretary of War knows, public duty required that he should leave Washington earlier than he had first expected.

"Gen. Scott has not spoken or complained of any want of courtesy tewards him on the part of the President on this occasion, and it is to be regetted that any rumor of this character should have been deemed of sufficient importance to be brought before the public.

"It is scarely necessary to say that any paper which may have published the original statement should also copy this."

Important Treasury Circular.

Important Treasury Circular.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

OF THE CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. March 23, 1848.

The act of Congrese approved 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act requiring all moneys received from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes," contains the following provisions in the fifth section thereof. to wit:—

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation under the provisions of that act, at any time within two years; and on payment of the duties, may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States, at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback or exported for drawback after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs. Provided, heavey, that nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to the export of goods to Canada or Chibushus, if the goods when entered for export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar."

It is to be remarked that this section modifies the provisions of the warehousing act of the 6th August, 1846, by the extension "from and after the 30th of June next," of the period for imports subject to duty to remain in warehouse under bond, from one to two years, with the privilege of being withdrawn from warehouse for immediate exportation, under the provisions of the warehousing act, at any time within said period of two years; but still requires goods to be withdrawn from warehouse for immediate exportation, under the provisions of the varehousing act, at any time within said period of two years; but still requires goods to be withdrawn from warehouse on payment

within one year, as enjoined by the act of 6th August, 1846.

The extension of the period to two years, also applies to any goods subject to duty heretofore imported that may remain in public warehouse on the 30th day of June next, on which the duties shall not have been paid, and which shall not have been depid, and which shall not have been depid, and which shall not have been depods will be entitled to the extension of time given in this sot, and remain in warehouse with the right of exportation at any time, within two years from their respective dates of import entry. Consequently any goods subject to duty, imported from and after the 30th of June heat, as also, goods imported prior to that date, that shall not have been entered and withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of the import entry, cannot after the lapse of one year be so entered and withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of the import entry, cannot after the lapse of one year be so entered and withdrawn for on the date of the provides of being experted beyond the limits of the United States, at any time within the period of two years. Any goods, however, on which the duties shall not have been paid, that may remain in warehouse beyond the aforesaid period of two years, must be appraised and sold, to realise the duties and charges thereon, in pursuance of the warehousing set of 6th Anguet. 1846, and the instructions of the department to collectors and ether of feers of the customs, issued under said act, on the 14th August, 1846.

The section of the act under consideration, also provides that "no goods subject to daty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback atter they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs, issued under said act, on the 14th August, 1846.

The section of the act under consideration, also provides that "no goods inhubana, as also ploked fish and refined suger.

The construction given by the department to the term of the act above quoted, is, that the 1846.

The extension of the period to two years, also ap-

Doring the snow storm of Tuesday last, 12 spans of the bridge across the Surquebanna river, at Coxe's Town, Pa. were blown of. It telonged to the fenn-plyania Raincad Company. Our Montreal Correspondence

MONTREAL, March 22, 1849. The Threatened Crisis-Annexation to the United States-The Trade of the Colonies-The Ex-

pectation from the American Republic.

The aspect of political affairs in Canada is every day becoming more threatening. Petitions against the measure for indemnifying the rebels, pour in from all parts of the prevince. Up to the present time, about sixty meetings have been held. The tone of some of the petitions is exceedingly violent, particularly those from the townships bordering on the republic. They state, that, if the Governor General gives his assent to this bill, the

bordering on the republic. They state, that, if the Governor General gives his assent to this bill, the annexation of Canada to the United States will most certainly fellow.

On Thursday last, the bill passed the third reading is the Upper House, by a majority of four, after a most determined opposition on the part of the British minority. The thirteen members composing this minority have since entered a protest against the measure. In the meantime, the utmost anxiety prevails as to the probable course likely to be pursued by his Excellency. It was rumored, yesterday, that he intended to reserve it for the assent of the Queen; but there is no confidence to be placed in the report. Many plans are proposed to be adopted, should this bill become law, and clearly show the excited state of the public mind—"annexation to the United States," "the union of the British North American provinces," "independence, under the protection of England," a civil war," &c., &c. Of these, one of the two first will most likely be adopted. The first, no doubt, is the most leasible. Men, on this subject, who would have recuted the idea a few months ago, are now actually rampant for the carrying out of the plan, and every day become bolder and bolder. The papers teem with letters on the subject. It is asserted that England will only be too delighted to consent to it; that the colonies are looked upon by the home government as a useless burden. My firm belief is, that, every day, the annexationists are gaining ground, and that, before the year 1849 shall have closed, these valuable dependencies will be lost to the British empire, and will go to add additional strength to a great nation, the growing power of which England already regards with lear and distrust. Let this bill receive the royal assent, and the second ministerial measure, of "increasing the representation," be passed, and the struggle will have commenced. Canada will go peaceably, if possible—forcibly, if necessay. The year 1850 will see the stars and stripes float over the

tred of race against race, has risen to such a pitch that nothing but the succumbing of one will ever allay it.

The Montreal Courier, one of the organs of the British party, in an able article (in its number of Tuesday last) on the present state of affairs and their remedy, observes:—

"Again, we say to our fellow-countrymen, be prepared for action, instant and energetic. Three things have been set before you—to continue, not as you are, but as you will be, mere and more, from hour to hour, the slaves of French masters;—or, to put them down effectually and forever, by a union of the whole of the provinces;—or, tog to the United States."

A correspondent of the same journal suggests that—

"A well informed man, of decision and prudence, should be at Washington, and a newspaper in Toronto and Montreal each expressly to advocate the principles and views of this now-to-be the great movement."

The metropolis is at present quiet, but it is rumored that secret arming is going on. The Orangemen number about 2,000 men in Montreal. It has been pretty well ascertained, too, that were the troops called out, and the disturbance amere war of races, that is, not having for its object annexation to the United States, they would not act. The artillerymen are all Orangemen and protestants, and have said they would turn the guns on the infantry, if necessary. The 28d Welsh fusileers are also a protestant regiment, and would act against the 19th; the latter is chiefly composed of Roman Catholics, in whom no relisence can be placed. The Orangemen throughout Canada number upwards of forty thousand men;—a form dable force you will acknowledge. No action will be taken till the determination of the Governor is known.

Yesterdsy, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Col Sugry, obtained, in an action of damages for itbel, against the propietor of the Pilot newspaper, a verdence of the court of Queen's Bench, Col Sugry, obtained, in an action of damages for itbel, against the propietor of the Pilot newspaper, a verdence in the propietor of th

against the projector of the Puot newspaper, a verdect of £500.

The Pulot is the organ of the party in power. Even in the pursuance of justice, political feelings are introduced, which is another proof, were any wanting, of the hatred with which the ministry is regarded.

In the commercial world everything is at a stand.

try is regarded.

In the commercial world everything is at a stand still. Politics absorb every person's attention.

A REMARKABLE PLEA.—In the Municipal Court, yesterday, John Mintern, black, was tried for assaulting his wife, and for adultery. He made his own plea to the jury, occupying an hour in its delivery. According to the Bee, he represented that the woman he was charged with assaulting was not his wife, legally, because he bought her in Virginia, where the laws did not recognize marriage between a master and his slave. He acknowledged that he had lived with the woman, but having become attached to a white woman, he took the advice of lawyers and married her. He implored the jury, in the name of Patriek Henry, the "inventor" of American liberty; in the name of his grandfather, who fought in the last war with Great Britain; in the name of his aged grandmother, who was looking to him for support; and, finally, in the name of Virginia, the State of his birth—to give him liberty. He gave a very lucid disquisition on the marriage laws of Virginia. This plea, however, did not avail him, as the jury found him guilty on the charge of assault, and on one count of the charge of adultery.—Boston Traveller, March 22.

MAPLE SUGAR AT THE WEST.—Few persons are aware of the large amount of this article that is yearly manufactured at the West. A late number of the Toronto Furmer says that the northern portions of Canada settlements, will produce the greatest quantities of sugar from the maple. The forests on the south shore of Lake Huren, as well as those on numerous islands on that extensive sheet of water, contain a very large quantity of the largest size sugar maple; and in that region of country, the sugar season lasts one-third longer than it does on the borders of lakes Ontario and Erie. A merchant, who trades extensively in the atticle of maple sugar, manufactured by the Indians, has repeatedly assured us, that if proper encouragement was given to the business, the sugar manufactured in that region, by the indians and white population, might be made to yield an annual return of upwards of £100,000. On the great Manitou Island, even as un avorable as was last year for the business, the aboriguees made and sold upwards of 100,000 pounds of sugar; a censiderable portion of which was bought by Michigan merchants, in exchange for woollen and cotton goods.—Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, March 22.

The Storm at the East.—Snow fell in considerable quantities in the interier of the State yesterday and Monday. At Worcester the rain changed to snow in the course of Monday, and in the evening and night accumulated so fast that yesterday morning there were three or four inches of snow on the ground. The Albany train of cars left Springfield at 1 o'clock, with two engines, which were necessary for the first fitteen miles eastward, there being ten inches of snow at that time. There had not been sufficient to accumulate, however, west of Chester. In this city no snew has fallen, and the ground is not white within twenty miles of the seaboard.—Boston Advertuer, March 28.

ROAD FROM FORT SMITH TO SANTA FR.—The Fort Smith (Atk.) Herald, of the 14th ult, says:—A corps of engineers, with a detachment of U. S. diagoons, and one of infantry, have been ordered by the Department at Washington to survey, mark, end cut out a road from Fort Smith direct to Santa Fe. The infantry will start in a few days to open the road up the Canadian, beyond the South Fork, where the prairie commences. We understand the engineers will proceed from thence to Santa Fe with the dragoons.

Political Intelligence.
Charles Lee Carter Esq. has been nominated for Cengress by the whige of the Richmond (Va.) district, in place of John M. Botts. There is some dissatisfaction at this, and another convention elsewhere is talked of on the 5th of April.

Domestic Hiscellany.

A fatal malady, resembling cholers in its symptoms, has appeared at Camillus, N. Y.

On the latinst, there was in store at Chicago, Ill, 618 000 bushels of wheat, and 18,000 barrels of floor.

The name of the village of Little Fort, Wisconsin, has been changed to Waukegau, the original Indian name of the place Mules are selling at Independence, Mo., for \$110 per head.

There was in store in Milwaukie Wisconsin, on the 1st inst., 448,365 bushels of wheat, and 45,219 barrels of flour, being an increase equal to 360,000 bushels over the last year.

The lard oil factory of James W. Sandford, Mass., was destroyed by fire en Sunday night last. Loss \$6,000.

was destroyed by his en standay highs tast. Does 6,000.

Israel Phillips was stabbed to the heart, and instantly expired, at Indianopolis, Ind., on the 19th inst., by Merrit Young

The President of the United States, by appointment, reseived the officers and managers of the Washington National Monument Society, at 1 o'clock, on Monday last. They called to pay their respects to him, not only as Chief Magistrate of the nation, but as the Freident ex-officio of the Association. He received them with his usual affability and courtesy, and expressed great interest in the patriotic object of the society.

conty as Chief magnistrate of the hatocalton. He received them with his usual shability and courtery, and expressed great interest in the patriotic object of the scolety.

The Late Tormado in The West.—The Shelby (Ky.) News of the 21st instant gives the following additional particulars of the late tornado which swept over that section of the country:—

At a quarter before ten o'clock last night, our town was visited with the most terrific storm that has ever been witnessed in this region. It came in from the southwest, striking first the out-houses of Mr. John Carver. Mrs. E. Wilson's stables, carriage and wood-house prostrated to the ground; damage \$300. Mrs. McGrath's stable and euthouses thrown down; damage \$200. Colored Baptat church partly uncovered. Mr. Crapster's large brick stable unrooted; damage \$200. Colored Baptat church partly uncovered. Mr. Crapster's large brick stable unrooted; damage \$200. Several old stables and carriage-houses on the same street blown down. The front gable of the Masonic Hall blown in, and chimney down. The dwelling house of Mr. Abram Smith, second story thrown down, house greatly damaged; less \$2,000. The dwelling house belonging to the heirs of N. D. Vandyke, unroofed and partly demolished. Mr. J. F. Chinn occupied this house, and a full wagon load of brick, &c. fell immediately upon the head of a bed in which himself, wife, and a child were sleeping; and remarkable as it seems, they all escaped serious injury. Josephus H. Wilson's stables, carriage and wood-houses blown down—dwelling houses half unrooted; damages \$500. Wm. Cardwell's out-houses and fencing throws down, and his dwelling slightly injured. J. W. Hickman's family room, bed room, kitchen, and smoke-house down. The house of Mr. H. A. Balley was injured considerably. A house belonging to Mr. Pohn William McCampbell, was blewn down. The swelling slightly injured. J. W. Hickman's family room, bed room, kitchen, and smoke-house down. The house of Mrs. Bupy was a known down, and they secaped death by the joust, catch

stances.

The entire loss to the several individuals is little

less, if any, than \$10,000. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 24th inst., The Cincinnati Commercial of the 24th inst., says:—Passengers from the South represent the tornido of last Tuesday night, on the Ohio, as violent in the extreme. An eye-witness who came up on the steamer Saladin, describes its desolating effects along the banks of the river as exceeding anything he ever beheld. In some places, for miles along the sides of the mountains, the forest trees were uprooted, twisted from the stumps, or shivered in atoms. He saw several houses unroofed and many barns blown down. In one instance, at a point about fifty miles above Evansville, a dwelling was overturned, and the barn escaped—and into the latter the family had huddled. Anad such terrible devastation, it is reasonable to suppose many persons were injured, or perhaps lives lost—but as the Saladia was not halled, she did not laid at any point within the track of the hurricane.

Shocking Murders.—Lieut. Harrison, 5th Infantry, U. S. army, left this place a few days since, with a wagon train, for Fort Towson, and on his return with three of the wagons, a young man, a Choctaw, by the name of Scott, who had been going to school, near Doakville, C. N., started home in company with the teamsters; when within fity miles of this place, on Monday night, the 26th ultimo, they camped, and Lieut. H. and a Mr. Cooper, a collector, from Boston, passed the camp late in the evening, and came on about four miles farther, and put up for the night. One of the teamsters, by the name of Gardner, and the young Choctaw, slept by the fire, on the ground; the other two teamsters slept in their wagons. In the morning, the two that slept in the wagons called once or twice to their comrades to arise, but no answer being returned, at length they went to them and found them both dead, their heads being cut with deep gashes, with some instrument, supposed to be a tomahawk. The other two immediately pursued after Lieut. H. and informed him of the fact, when he returned and found the two men lying upon their pallet, dead. He represents it as an appalling sight. No suspicion has fallen upon their comrades, as they gave no evidence of alarm, nor even attempted to escape, but came on with their teams to this place. The supposition, however, is, that some person or persons followed Lieut. Harrison and Mr. Cooper, with the intention of robbing them, and killed the two men, supposing them to be the persons they were in pursuit of, but discovering their mistake, they fled. But so far, no clue can be had as to the perpetrators of these horrid Murders.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, March 7.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Miss Ann Thompson, daughter of Mr. Anson Thompson, privately left her father's house on the 21st inst., and has not been heard of since. She had been for about a year past, suffering under occasional altenation of mind, and had frequently alarmed her friends by talking of drowning herself. She attempted it once; but was prevented from effecting her fatal purpose. The whole neighborhood is in a state of excitement. They have searched the fields and woods in the neighborhood, and dragged the river; but all their efforts have failed to discover any trace of the lost one. The general belief is, that she must have thrown herself into the river, which is now high and rapid. She left some very touching lines in her room, which she had apparently just written, indicating her purpose of self destruction. She was a young lady of respectable family, and exemplary character.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Iris, March 24.

THE CHOLERA AT NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Union, of the 20th inst., says:—We have heard of tour deaths by cholera since Saturday noon. There may have been others, but from diligent enquiry we believe there have been but four. We have no means of ascertaining the number of cases that occur, but shall exercise the utmost diligence in keeping the public correctly informed upon the subject

DEATH OF AN AMERICA ABROAD.—Information has been received from Thomas W. Slemons, Esq., Consul of the United States at Matamoras, of the death, in that city, on the 5th instant, of John D. Chamberlin, a citizen of the United States. Mr. Slemons has sent to the Department an inventory of the effects left by the deceased, and states that his relatives reside in Baltimore, Maryland.

Our Boston Correspondence, Bosron, March 23, 1849.

The Chit-chat in Boston relative to Mesers. Webster and Lawrence, and the Cabinet-The Office Scekers, &c., &c., &c.
A few days before the manguration, all Boston

was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the announcement of the fact that Mr. Lawrence had received a telegraphic despatch from General Taylor himself, offering him his choice of offices. as between the departments of the Treasury and the Navy; and requesting his immediate presence at Washington, to aid in forming the new admi-nistration. The Whig Reading Room was illuminated in honor of so happy an occurrence, and it was astonishing to had how numerous were the people who had all along been certain that Mr. Lawrence was not only one of the greatest states men of the age-" one of our most remarkable men, sir "-but that he was sure to be the masterspirit of the Taylor administration. And, to do these gentlemen justice, Mr. Lawrence's prospects of power and political influence, were, according to all ordinary reasoning, as well-founded as those of any public man in the country. He was a Tay lor man se far back as the first part of the summer of 1846; he had used his full personal influence, which was great, in laying firm the foundation of the Taylor party; and after the General's nomination, which he did as much to promote as any one individual in the nation, hethrew himself valiantly into the fight, and preserved the whig party intact threughout New England. There is no denying these assertions, the truth of which is well known to all New England men. Had Mr. Lawrence taken as determined a position adverse to General Taylor as he did in his favor, Massachusetts and Vermont would have voted for the free soil candidate, and General Cass would have probably been in the Presidental chair at this moment. There was, then, nothing absurd in the belief that General Taylor was about to confer some signal mark of his favor on the man who had been thus prominent in bringing about his elevation. It soon leaked out, however, that the fact was no fact at all—that the despatch no more came from General Taylor than it came from Prester John, but was simply from Senator John Davis, requesting that Mr. Lawrence would visit Washington, as thereby his influence would be more felt—and that ao promise of a cabinet seat had been made by the President elect to Mr. Lawrence, The cooler whigs saw this from the commencement, but the mass of the party can hardly be made to believe it now. Mr. Lawrence did go to Washington, but it was only to find himself beaten at every point of the game by Mr. Webster. If the assertions of the latter gentleman's friends are to be believed, he teld General Taylor that in the event of Mr. Lawrence heing called to any place in the cabinet, he (Mr. W.) could not promise to support the administration in the Senate. The result was, according to the Webster men, that Gen Taylor did surreuder, and that Secretary Clayton was the agent in the transaction. For and in consideration of Mr. Webster's support could not be obtained, it was thought, except by the administration surrendering to him at disc

States." I can hardly believe, however, that our collector will held on for more than a year. There are too many illustrious gentlemen who want the place, to permit him to entertain a rational hope of the kind. Prominent among them is Gov. Lincoln, who received the place at the hands of Mr. Tyler. The Lincoln influence was second only to that of Mr. Lawrence in promoting the Taylor cause in Massachusetts. The Worcester Ægis, a whig journal, and conducted with a good deal of tact and vigor by a member of the Lincoln family, early took ground in favor of the old hero, and was instrumental in breaking up the Clay party. A year or two since, Gov. Lincoln fell heir to a large fortune, and some of the poorer whigs are sufficiently democratic to think that the collectorship should not be imposed on a wealthy man.—Mr. Philip Greeley is another applicant for the place; but as he linked his fortunes to those of Mr. Lawrence, his prospects are thought to be not the most brilliant.

There are a number of patriotic individuals who are extremely any lower to serve their country and

There are a number of patriotic individuals who There are a number of patriotic individuals who are extremely anxious to serve their country and promote the cause of sheap postage, by taking Mr. Greene's place as Postmaster of Boston. The office is a good one; and Mr. Greene has held it some eighteen years, and, therefore, the chase after it is great, the hounds having opened on a keen seent, and following it breast high. Mr. Hayden, formerly of the Atlas, is a leading man of the number; and Mr. Coffin, a young man, and a very energetic laborer in the whig vineyard, is not behind him. These are the most prominent, though there are some others who have hopes. Fletcher Webster has been named for the place, as he has for some others.

him. These are the most prominent, though there are some others who have hopes. Fletcher Webster has been named for the place, as he has for some others.

The Navy Agency is eagerly sought for. A Mr. Chandler went to Washington, armed with a cord of recommendations for the office; and Colonel Wright, who bolted from the democratic party is also after the place; but I understood, from good whig authority, with not very great chances. Me, too, enlisted in the Lawrence set, and is obnoxious to Mr. Webster. The present agent's commission does not expire until fourteen menths from this time. He got the office when Colonel Wright left it.

The District Attorneyship is sought by a Mr. Francis Brindley, and is assigned by the public to Fletcher Webster. The latter can have it for the asking; but some think his ambition will take a higher flight. He is a popular man, and his elevation to some distinguished post would by no means be an unpopular act on the part of the President. Of all who have been spoken of for the cellectorship, he is the most liked. The democrats would prefer him in that post to any other whig. It is currently said that Mr. Rantoul has sent in his resignation of the attorneyanip.

The place of Marshal, now held by Mr. Barnes, a near relative of Judge Woodbury, is desired by a number of persons. It is not a very lucrative place.

It would be idle to speculate on the probable effects of these official affairs; but if the coldness of the regular whigs should continue to increase at the rate it has for the last fortnight, it will produce frightful effects on the party here by the next tall election. The free soilers are in good spirits, though they regret that Mr. Hudson is so situated as to make it impossible for him to be the whig candidate for Governor; but they console themselves the desirable elements of ambition and unpopularity. The fact that, at the last trial to elect a representative in the lourth district, the free soil candidate received more than nine-tenths as many votes as were thrown for

waking.

Mr. Bancroft's movement is regarded by democrats here as having been made of his own "mere motion," and as intended to aid him on his return home. It has had an amazing good effect for him already, and he will be more popular than he ever was en his return.